

ON ONE OF THE SO-CALLED HONEYSUCKLES OF
LORD HOWE ISLAND.

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Professor Radlkofer, of Munich, described a plant in *Sitzungsberichte der Königl. bayr. Akad.* 1878, p. 326, from imperfect material (male flowers only) collected by Fullagar, as *Atalaya coriacea*.

Later on he described the same plant from more perfect material received from my predecessor, Mr. Charles Moore, as *Guioa coriacea* in his "Monographiæ generis Serjaniæ Supplementum" (*Abhandl. der K. bayr. Akad.* 1886, p. 60).

Already at that time Professor Radlkofer regarded it as identical with *Cupania anacardioides*, F.v.M., (*not* A. Rich.), in *Fragm.* ix., 91, 1875, collected by Fullagar. Hemsley apparently overlooked this in his "Flora of Lord Howe Island" (*Ann. Bot.* x., 234, 1896), and mentions *Cupania anacardioides*, F.v.M., and *Atalaya coriacea* as different plants. The *Nephelium* (*Cupania*) *semiglaucum* mentioned by Hemsley in the same work as from Lord Howe Island, is evidently only a fruiting specimen of *Guioa coriacea*.

Tate (*Macleay Memorial Volume*, 220) mentions *Cupania anacardioides*, Rich., (should be F.v.M), and *Nephelium semiglaucum*, F.v.M., (a slip of the pen) for "a plant allied to *N. semiglaucum*."

See also my paper, "Observations on the Vegetation of Lord Howe Island," in these Proceedings, 1898, in which, at p. 126, I describe a *Cupania* under the name *C. Howeana*.

After examining the evidence and such specimens as are available to me (Lord Howe specimens labelled *Atalaya* or *Guioa coriacea* by Prof. Radlkofer are not in the Melbourne herbarium,

nor were they at the time I read my former paper), it appears to me that there is only one *Cupania* (so-called) on Lord Howe Island, and following is its synonymy:—

Atalaya coriacea, Radlkofer (*supra*). This was altered, when fruits were found, to

Guioa coriacea, Radlkofer (*supra*).

Cupania anacardioides, F.v.M., non A. Rich. (1875).

Nephelium semiglaucum, Tate, non F.v.M. (*supra*).

Cupania Howeana, Maiden, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1898.

To Prof. Radlkofer, therefore, belongs the credit of first describing this plant, but what name it should bear is not so clear, and will depend on the extent to which botanists follow this eminent man in dealing with the Order. Following are some of the changes in the nomenclature of our New South Wales genera and species which Radlkofer proposes, and as these changes were not adopted by Baron von Mueller there can be no harm in our further considering the subject before such radical changes are made:—

54. ALECTRYON, Gærtn.

connatus, Radlk. (*Nephelium connatum*, F.v.M.).

subdentatus, Radlk. (*N. subdentatum*, F.v.M.).

tomentosus, Radlk. (*N. tomentosum*, F.v.M.).

subcinereus, Radlk. (*N. leiocarpum*, F.v.M.).

76. GUOIA, Cav.

semiglauca, Radlk. (*Cupania semiglauca*, F.v.M.).

coriacea, Radlk. (*Atalaya coriacea*, Radlk.).

77. CUPANIOPSIS, Radlk.

anacardioides, Radlk. (*Cupania anacardioides*, A. Rich.).

serrata, Radlk. (*Cupania serrata*, F.v.M.).

84. SARCOPTERYX, Radlk.

stipitata, Radlk. (*Ratonia stipitata*, Benth.).

85. JAGERA, Blume

pseudorrhus, Radlk. (*Cupania pseudorrhus*, A. Rich.).

87. TŒCHIMA, Radlk.
 tenax, Radlk. (*Ratonia tenax*, Benth.).
90. ELATTOSTACHYS, Radlk.
 xylocarpa, Radlk. (*Cupania xylocarpa*, A. Cunn.).
 nervosa, Radlk. (*Cupania nervosa*, F.v.M.).
91. ARYTERA, Blume
 divaricata, F.v.M. & Radlk. (*Nephelium Beckleri*, Benth.)
92. MISCHOCARPUS, Blume
 pyriformis, Radlk. (*Ratonia pyriformis*, Benth.).